**Natural Products** 



# 1,2,3,4,6-O-PentagalloyIglucose Datasheet

4<sup>th</sup> Edition (Revised in July, 2016)

### [ Product Information ]

Name: 1,2,3,4,6-O-PentagalloyIglucos

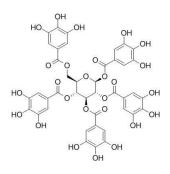
Catalog No.: CFN90192

Cas No.: 14937-32-7

**Purity:** >=98%

M.F: C<sub>41</sub>H<sub>32</sub>O<sub>26</sub>

**M.W:** 940.68



Physical Description: Powder

Synonyms: 1,2,3,4,6-Penta-O-galloyl-beta-D-glucopyranose;

Beta-penta-O-galloyl-glucose.

### [ Intended Use ]

- 1. Reference standards;
- 2. Pharmacological research;
- 3. Synthetic precursor compounds;
- 4. Intermediates & Fine Chemicals;
- 5. Others.

# [Source]

The peel of Punica granatum L.

### [Biological Activity or Inhibitors]

1,2,3,4,6-Pentagalloylglucose and gallic acid from Pistacia lentiscus have antimutagenic and antioxidant activities.<sup>[1]</sup>

1,2,3,4,6-Penta-O-galloyl-beta-D-glucose (PGG) possesses potent anti-proliferative and anti-invasive effects, it also has inhibition of inducible nitric oxide synthase and cyclooxygenase-2 activity; suggests that PGG might be a candidate for developing anti-inflammatory and cancer chemopreventive agents.<sup>[2]</sup>

1,2,3,4,6-Penta-O-galloyl-beta-D-glucopyranose (beta-PGG), one of the components of tannic acid, as well as its natural anomer alpha-PGG possess activity; alpha-PGG, the more potent of the two anomers, reveal that inhibitors that block the insulin-mediated glucose transport, including one that inhibits the insulin receptor (IR), also completely abolish the glucose transport activated by alpha-PGG, alpha-PGG induces phosphorylation of the IR and Akt, activates PI 3-kinase, and stimulates membrane translocation of GLUT 4; suggest that PGG may serve as a model for the development of new types of anti-diabetic and anti-metabolic syndrome therapeutics. <sup>[3]</sup>

1,2,3,4,6-Penta- O -galloyl-β- d -glucose has vasodilatory and anti-inflammatory effects,

it dilates vascular smooth muscle and suppresses the vascular inflammatory process via endothelium-dependent nitric oxide (NO)/cGMP signaling.<sup>[4]</sup>

1,2,3,4,6-Penta-O-galloyl-beta-D-glucose can decrease the level of extracellular hepatitis B virus (HBV) (IC50, 1.0 microg/ml) in a dose-dependent manner, it also can reduce the HBsAg level by 25% at a concentration of 4 microg/ml; the gallate structure of PGG may play a critical role in the inhibition of anti-HBV activity, suggests that PGG could be a candidate for developing an anti-HBV agent.<sup>[5]</sup>

1,2,3,4,6-Penta-O-galloyl- $\beta$ -D-glucose has anti-parasitic activity, displays an EC50 value of 67  $\mu$ M, at least 6.6-fold more effective than the standard drug benznidazole against trypomastigote forms of T. cruzi.<sup>[6]</sup>

#### [Solvent]

Pyridine, Methanol, Ethanol, etc.

### [ HPLC Method ]<sup>[7]</sup>

Mobile phase: Acetonitrile -0.1% Phosphoric acid H2O,gradient elution ; Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min; Column temperature: 30 °C; The wave length of determination: 274 nm.

## [Storage]

2-8°C, Protected from air and light, refrigerate or freeze.

# [ References ]

[1] Abdelwahed A. *Chem.Biol.Interact.*, 2007, 165(1):1-13.
[2] Lee S J, Lee I S, Mar W. *Arch. Pharm.Res.*, 2003, 26(10):832-9.
[3] Li Y, Kim J, Li J, *et al. Biochem. Bioph. Res. Co.*, 2005, 336(2):430-7.
[4] Dae Gill Kang, Mi Kyoung Moon, Deok Ho Choi,*et al. Eur. J.Pharmacol.*, 2005, 524(1-3):111-9.
[5] Lee S J, Lee H K, Jung M K, *et al. Biol. Pharmaceut. Bul.*, 2006, 29(10):2131-4.
[6] Santos R T D, Hiramoto L L, Lago J H G, *et al.Química Nova*, 2012, 35(11):2229-332.
[7] Xie J L, Zhang Z Q, Yang C, *et al. Chinese Journal of Experimental Traditional Medical Formulae*, 2013, 13:162-3.

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